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March 26, **Misleading environmental claims ENTRY INTO FORCE** 2024

Entry into force of the Misleading Claims Directive to strengthen consumer protection against unfair practices and improve information. More

OTHER PROVISIONS EXPECTED FOR 2024

Revision of the cosmetics regulation; REACH restriction on silicones... Environment: eco-design regulation; green claims directive; revision of the misleading claims directive; packaging waste regulation; waste water directive <u>More</u>





ENTRY INTO FORCE

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Updated April 2024

January 2024

January 1st: Withdrawal from the market of non-compliant products containing BHT and/or Acid Yellow 3

Compliance with the restrictions of Regulation (EU) no. 2022/2195 of November 10, 2022 concerning the use of HOMOSALATE (applicable in 2025), BHT (2024), Acid Yellow 3 (2024), HAA299 and Resorcinol (already applicable) in cosmetics.

Annexes III and VI of Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 have been amended by this regulation to reflect the conclusions of the SCCS regarding these substances. Products are considered non-compliant if they do not respect the following restrictions:

- BHT :
- Mouthwash : 0,001%
- Toothpastes : 0,1%
- Other products (rinsed and non-rinsed) : 0,8%
- Acid Yellow 3 :
- Non-oxidizing hair dyes : 0,5%
- HAA299
- Addition of this UV filter to Annex VI, authorization of this new filter

Further information: EU – Commission Regulation (Eu) n°2022/2195 as regards the use of HOMOSALATE, BHT, Yellow Acid 3, HAA299 and Resorcinol in cosmetics

January 1st: Transfer of powers from ANSM to ANSES and DGCCRF

This transfer, which follows the 2023 Finance Act, entrusts :

- ANSES with vigilance over cosmetics and tattoo products (Article L. 1313-1 of the Public Health Code), and transfers to it the competence, currently held by ANSM, to receive adverse reaction reports (Articles L. 5131-5 and L. 513-10-8 of the Public Health Code) and to give formal notice to the person responsible to provide the necessary information in the event of serious doubt as to the safety of a substance used in the composition of a product (articles L. 5131-6 and L. 513-10-9 of the Public Health Code); - the French competition and consumer affairs authority (DGCCRF) to monitor and control the French cosmetics (and tattoo) market, declare cosmetics manufacturing or packaging establishments and issue GMP certificates.

From this date onwards, establishment declarations must be sent to the DGCCRF via the following platform www.demarches-simplifiees.fr

FR - Declaration of establishments manufacturing or Further information : FR - Competent authorities for control, vigilance and assessment of cosmetic products - January 2024 packaging cosmetic products

January 1st: The obligation to display environmental qualities and characteristics (EQC) comes into force.

Article 13-I of the AGEC Act: Obligation to inform consumers of certain environmental qualities and characteristics, in the form of a dematerialized product sheet accessible at the time of purchase.

Already applicable to certain companies, by January 1, 2024, this will apply to companies placing at least 10,000 units/year of products on the national market AND with annual sales > €20 million; by January 2025, it will apply to companies placing at least 10,000 units/year of products on the national market AND with annual sales > €10 million. It will also be compulsory to provide dematerialized information on the presence of hazardous substances in formulas or packaging when they are present in quantities of more than 0.1% by mass. This obligation concerns SVHC substances identified by article 59 of the REACH regulation and substances of "equivalent concern" identified by ANSES (a decree specifying these substances is currently in progress).

Further information : FR - AGEC Law - Article 13 - What obligations



Updated April 2024

January 1st: Application of the annual target of 6% of reused packaging placed on the market

This target derives from Decree no. 2022-507 of April 8, 2022, which aims to develop reuse in France by setting an annual proportion of reused packaging for the period 2023-2027 based on producers' annual sales. This date concerns all producers who package products or have them packaged with a view to placing them on the market, above a threshold of 10,000 units of packaged products per year, and whose annual sales exceed 50 million euros.

Further information: FR - Reuse of packaging

January 1st: End of the period for disposing of stocks of mineral oils that do not meet the requirements of the AGEC Act

Article 112 of Law no. 2020-105 of February 10, 2020 on the fight against waste and the circular economy introduces a ban on certain substances in mineral oils used for packaging and printing intended for the public. Packaging and printed paper manufactured or imported before January 1, 2023 benefited from a stock clearance period not exceeding 12 months from that date. As of January 1, 2024, the use of mineral oil aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAH) containing 1 to 7 aromatic rings and mineral oil saturated hydrocarbons (MOSH) containing 16 to 35 carbon atoms will be prohibited, when their mass concentration in ink exceeds 1%.

Mineral oils contain substances that interfere with waste recycling. Failure to comply with this ban will result in a penalty applicable to the financial contribution to be paid to the ecoorganization in charge of collecting and managing packaging waste.

Further information: FR - AGEC Law - Article 112: Mineral Oil

March 2024

March 1st: Coming into force of the Descrozaille Law on the supervision of promotions

Law no. 2023-221 of March 30, 2023, known as the "Descrozaille" Law, limits the level of promotion for all mass-market products. In accordance with article 7 of this law, the products concerned are "mass-market products as defined in I of article L. 441-4 of the French Commercial Code". Cosmetics are therefore included in this broad definition. They may not be subject to promotions exceeding 34% of their selling price. The overall volume of these promotions will be limited to 25% of the forecast sales or purchase volume between the supplier and the distributor set by contract.

Further information: FR - Law n°2023-221, known as the Descroizaille law, regulating product promotions

March 26th: « Misleading Claims » Directive to strengthen consumer protection against unfair practices and improve information comes into force Published on March 6, 2024, the aim of this directive is to give consumers the means to act in favor of the green transition through better protection against unfair practices and better information. It amends Directives 2005/29/EC on unfair commercial practices and 2011/83/EU on consumer rights. Member States should adopt and publish the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by the entry into application date of 27 March 2026 at the latest.

Further information : EU - "Misleading claims" directive to strengthen consumer protection against unfair practices and improve information



Updated April 2024

March 30th: Entry into force of IFRA 51 specifications and restrictions for new fragrance compositions

Published on July 10, 2023, the 51st amendment contains 48 new standards, including 1 new ban on 3-Acetyl-2,5-dimethylfuran, based on genotoxic potential. 11 standards have been revised on the basis of new data on skin sensitization, phototoxicity and systemic toxicity. On March 30, 2024, the restrictions and/or bans on new creations come into force. A new creation is defined as any fragrance composition for which the brief was issued after the cut-off date, i.e. after January 30, 2024.

Further information : INTERNATIONAL / EUROPE - IFRA : Amendments of "Code of Practice" - The IFRA standards

April 2024

April 12th: Obligation to provide information on the presence of known, presumed or suspected endocrine disruptors

This measure stems from article 13 of the AGEC law. More than 120 substances have been identified as such (none have been suspected to date) by the Anses. The aim is to provide the public electronically with information enabling them to be identified when their concentration exceeds 0.1%, either in the product or in its primary packaging. The information is expressed as follows: "Contains one or more substances with known or suspected endocrine-disrupting properties", supplemented by the name of the substance(s) concerned, as listed in the 3 decrees of October 12, 2023. It is planned to make this information available via the **Scan4Chem** application

Further information: FR - AGEC Law - Article 13 - What obligations

April 30th (at the latest) Additional period granted until May 31, 2024: Declaration on R-nano of quantities of nanoparticulate substances used, imported or distributed in 2023

Persons who manufacture, import or distribute on the French market nanoparticulate substances, as such or contained in mixtures without being bound to them, or materials intended to release such substances under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, periodically declare on the R-Nano portal, for the purposes of traceability and public information, the identity, quantities and uses of these substances, as well as the identity of the professional users to whom they have transferred them in return for payment or free of charge.

Further information: FR - Annual declaration of substances in the nanoparticulate state: R-Nano

July 2024

July 30th: Entry into force of IFRA 51 ban on existing perfume compositions

On July 30, 2024, the ban on existing creations come into force (concerns 3-Acetyl-2,5-dimethylfuran). An existing composition is defined as any fragrance composition already marketed in a consumer product, or which is already in the development phase/whose brief has been issued before January 30, 2024.

Further information: INT - IFRA: Amendments of "Code of Practice" - The IFRA standards



July 31th: New labelling rules apply to products containing formaldehyde-releasing preservatives

In accordance with Regulation (EU) no. 2022/1181 of July 8, 2022, amending the preamble to Annex V of Cosmetics Regulation no. 1223/2009, all products marketed from this date containing preservatives that release formaldehyde must carry the warning "Releases formaldehyde" on the label. This warning must appear whenever the total concentration of formaldehyde released exceeds 10 ppm. Manufacturers have until July 31, 2026 to sell off stocks and withdraw non-compliant products from the market.

Further information: EU -Commission Regulation (EU) n°2022/1181 amending the existing provision for labelling cosmetic products that contain formaldehyde

December 2024

December 30th: European regulation against imported deforestation comes into force

Regulation (EU) no. 2023/1115 of May 31, 2023 prohibits the placing on the market, making available and exporting of basic products in question and products in question that : - Are not "Zero deforestation" AND "Zero forest degradation".

- Have not been produced in accordance with the legislation of the country of production

- Have not been subject to a due diligence declaration.

As of this date, raw material manufacturers have a due diligence obligation to collect/report/conserve information. For manufacturers of finished products, traceability of the raw materials used and good production practices must be verified. The regulation will apply from December 30, 2024, with a 6-month grace period for SMEs and VSEs.

Further information: EU - Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 on fighting deforestation

Other provisions expected in 2024:

Changes to the REACH regulation which plan to limit the use of silicones :

Including D5 (cyclopentasiloxane) and D6 (dodecamthylcyclohexasiloxane), as well as potentially Dimethicone, depending on its composition (to come into force in 2026-2027). More information

Revision of the European cosmetics regulation: the big project of 2024.

More information to come in the coming weeks. In the meantime, you can consult the reports of the working groups on this subject here : Minutes_WG Cosmetics 28 June 2022 + WORKSHOP on the targeted revision of Cosmetic Regulation



WHAT'S NEXT ?

SUBSTANCE

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

January 1st, 2025

Compulsory electronic display of EQC for producers, importers and any other marketers who declare annual sales in excess of 10 million euros for the products concerned that they place on the national market, and who are responsible for placing at least 10,000 units of these products on the national market each year.

Further information: FR - AGEC Law - Article 13 - What obligations

MINERAL OILS

January 1st, 2025: Ban on the use of mineral oils:

- For mineral oil aromatic hydrocarbons (MOAH), when the mass concentration in ink of these substances exceeds 0.1%, or when the mass concentration in ink of compounds with 3 to 7 aromatic rings exceeds one part per million (ppm);

- For mineral oil saturated hydrocarbons (MOSH), when the mass concentration of these substances in the ink **exceeds 0.1%**.

Packaging and printed paper manufactured or imported before January 1, 2025 and complying with the provisions authorized before this date benefit from a 12-month stock clearance period, i.e. until January 1, 2026.

Further information : FR - AGEC Law - Article 112: Mineral Oils

Modification of Homosalate concentrations and authorized products

January 1st, 2025 : Cosmetic products containing this substance which do not comply with these restrictions shall not be placed on the EU market. July 1st, 2025 : Cosmetic products containing this substance which do not comply with these restrictions shall not be made available on the EU market.

Nanomaterials: application deadlines for substances banned or restricted by Regulation (EU) no. 2024/858 February 1, 2025: Cosmetic products containing any of the banned nano

- substances or not complying with the restrictions will not be placed on the EU market.
- November 1, 2025: Cosmetic products containing one of the banned or restricted nano substances will not be made available on the EU market.

Further information : EU - Regulation (EU) no. 2024/858 "OMNIBUS NANO

Application deadlines for substances banned or restricted by regulation (EU) no. 2024/996

4-MBC

May 1, 2025: Cosmetic products containing this banned substance are not placed on the market May 1, 2026: Cosmetic products containing this banned substance are not made available on the market

Gensitein, Daidzein, Kojic acid, Arbutin, Alpha-arbutin February 1, 2025: Cosmetic products containing one of the restricted substances not complying with the restrictions are not placed on the market. November 1, 2025: Cosmetic products containing one of the restricted substances not complying with the restrictions are not made available on the market.



Vitamin A: Retinol/Retinyl palmitate/Retinyl acetate

November 1, 2025: Cosmetic products containing one of the restricted substances not complying with the restrictions are not placed on the market.

May 1, 2027: Cosmetic products containing one of the restricted substances not complying with the restrictions are not made available on the market.

Triclosan and Triclocarban

January 1, 2025: Cosmetic products containing one of the restricted substances not complying with the restrictions are not placed on the market.

November 1, 2025: Cosmetic products containing one of the restricted substances not complying with the restrictions are not made available on the market.

Further information: EU - Regulation (EU) n°2024/996 concerning Vitamin A, Arbutin, Kojic acid, Genistein, Daidzen, Triclosan, Triclocarban, 4-MBC - April 2024

MICROPLASTICS

October 17th, 2025: Labeling obligation for polymers corresponding to criterion 5B. This
applies to both placing on the market and making available on the market.

October 17th, 2027: Deadline for rinsed products containing microplastics. Ban on placing these products on the market and withdrawal of products that do not comply with these provisions.

October 17th, 2029: Deadline for leave-on products containing microplastics Ban on marketing these products and withdrawal from the market of products that do not comply with these provisions

October 17th, 2035: Deadline applicable to make-up and cosmetics for lips and nails containing microplastics Ban on marketing these products and withdrawal from the market of products that do not comply with these provisions

Further information: EU - REACH Regulation on synthetic polymer microparticles

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSABILITY (EPR) PACKAGING

December 31th, 2025 : - The aim is to reduce single-use plastic packaging by 20%, with at least half achieved through reuse. - Aim to reduce unnecessary single-use plastic packaging (nonessential function) by 100%.

2025 : Aiming for 100% recycling of single-use plastic packaging: Packaging must have a recycling channel and must be able to be integrated into it without its composition interfering with the sorting or recycling stage.

Further information: FR - AGEC Law: Article 62: EPR industries

the marketing of products compliant products from the market) come into force for the supply of products.

Further information: EU - Regulation (EU) n° 2023/1545 on the labelling of new allergens - July 2023



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ALLERGENS

July 31th, 2026 : Regulation on the labeling of new allergens comes into force for

July 31th, 2028 : Regulations on the labeling of new allergens (withdrawal of non-